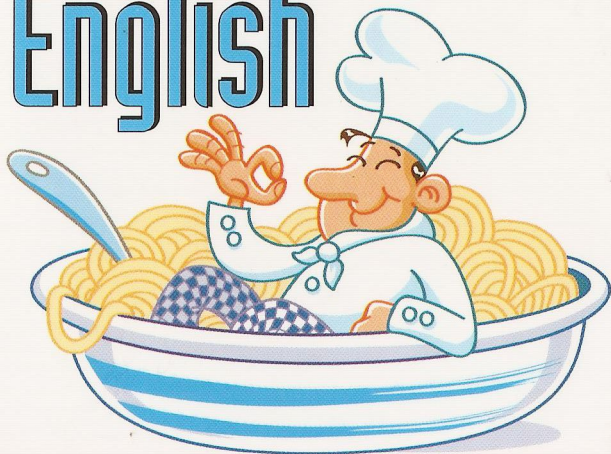


# Common Errors in English



PENGUIN QUICK GUIDES

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# Common Errors in English

Paul Hancock

Penguin Quick Guides Series Editors:  
Andy Hopkins and Jocelyn Potter



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### 3 Home life

37

**Family** am/was born • grow up/grow • parents/relatives  
strong/strict

**Home and away** rest/stay • house/home  
arrive/return/get/come home

**Guests for dinner** kitchen/food • cooker/cook • clean/tidy

**Meals** plate/dish • food/meal • desert/dessert  
eat/have breakfast

**Small words** care about/take care of • married with/to  
good in/at • look for/after

### 4 People

49

**Character** relations/relationship • how is she?/  
what's she like? • sympathetic/nice • know/get to know

**Describing people** high/tall • small/short • hairs/hair  
she has 16 years/she is 16

**Clothes** trouser/trousers • match/suit/fit • cloth/clothes

**Communication** watch/see • say/tell • explain  
hear/listen to

**Small words** remind of/about • by/on my own  
think about/of • shout at/to

### 5 Problems

61

**Losing things** steal/rob/burgle • forget/leave  
remember/remind • lose/waste time

**Difficult feelings** frightened/frightening  
nervous/bad-tempered • nervous/nerves

**Life's difficulties** support/put up with  
can't suffer/bear/stand • difficulty/problem  
make/cause trouble

**Medical problems** wounded/injured • sick/ill • cure/treat  
receipt/prescription

**Small words** search/search for • throw at/to  
killed by/with

### 6 Time

73

**When exactly?** in/on • next/this • the day after tomorrow

**Planning time** agenda/diary • timetable/schedule/itinerary  
occupied/busy

**Periods of time** for/during • since/for • before/ago

**Night time** night/evening • yesterday evening/last night  
goodnight/good evening

**New and old** last/latest • old-fashioned/out of date  
actual/current • actually/at the moment

### 7 Linkers

85

**Begin and end** at first/first • at/in the end • at last/finally

**One after another** after ... -ing • after/afterwards  
after/in • after all/in the end

**Saying more** also • furthermore/what's more

**Opposite ideas** on the other side/hand • although  
however • despite/in spite of

**Why?** so that/so • for learning/to learn

## 8 Grammar I 99

**In the middle?** present simple and continuous

past simple and continuous • stative verbs

**Past and present** past simple/present perfect

present perfect simple and continuous

**Changing habits** used to do/to be used to doing

**Futures** will/going to/present continuous/present simple

**If ...** conditionals

## 9 Grammar II 111

**You mustn't get this wrong!** don't have to/mustn't

must/have to • mustn't be/can't be

**Do you or would you?** I like/I'd like • prefer/rather

**To or -ing? 1** stop/remember/try to do/doing • suggest

**To or -ing? 2** adjectives and verbs followed by to

+ verb/-ing

**Word order** position of adverbs

## 10 Grammar III 123

**Good and well** too/very • enough • such/so

adjectives and adverbs

**Good and better** comparative and superlative adjectives

**Much or many?** little/few/a few • much/a lot of

**A and the** articles

**Too many words!** negatives • pronouns • to be

# Getting started

সব ধরনের ই-বুক ডাউনলোডের জন্য

**MyMahbub.Com**

## How can this book help you?

Everyone who learns English makes the same mistakes at first, and this book shows you examples of these mistakes and how to correct them. Many of the mistakes are illustrated, so you can see exactly what people are really saying when they make them! This helps you to understand why they're wrong, and to stop making them.

## What's in this book?

There are ten chapters covering different areas, such as travel, work, education and family. Each chapter has five sections and altogether there are more than 300 examples of typical mistakes, including confused words, prepositions and grammar. There are also **Review** exercises to give

you more practice in noticing mistakes and saying what you want to say correctly.

## Why is it called a *Quick Guide*?

The explanations of the mistakes are short and simple. Each page can be studied on its own, and because there are not too many examples on one page, you can choose any page and spend a few minutes learning about those mistakes. You'll learn more by doing some quick study like this regularly. Try looking at a few mistakes every day and see how you begin to remember them.

## How to use the book

- Choose a section which interests you. Enjoy the illustration and then read the explanation and the other examples on that page.



The following symbols are used:

- ✗** a sentence containing an error
  - !** a sentence that is not incorrect but is often used incorrectly
  - ✓** a correct sentence.
- Look at the mistakes again and cover the explanations so that you can't see them. Can you remember why it's a mistake and how to correct it? Keep testing yourself like this until you remember and are ready to move on to another section.
  - Do the **Review** exercises and check the **Answers** section at the back of the book.
  - Go to the **Index** and write down the examples in your own language.

I hope you find the book both useful and amusing!



# Moving around

1



# Away from home

stranger

foreigner

usual

common

strange

foreign

- ✗ It was interesting to have class discussions with other **strangers**.

**Strangers** are people you've never met before. People of other nationalities are **foreigners**, but this is often used negatively, so avoid it. *We don't want foreigners here!*

- ✓ It was interesting to have class discussions with **people from other countries**.

- ✗ John is a very **usual** name in Britain. For *many* examples of something, say **common**, not **usual**.

- ✓ John is a very **common** name in Britain.



*There were a lot of strange students in the class.*

- ✗ There were a lot of **strange** students in my class. Something **strange** is not normal and makes you uncomfortable. Students from other countries are **foreign** students.
- ✓ There were a lot of **foreign** students in my class.

# Travel

travel

! I love travel.

When you are speaking generally, it is more common to say:

✓ I love travelling.

journey

✗ I'm going on a business travel next week.

trip

**Travel** is uncountable (without *a*). You can *go on* or *make a journey*. If you go and come back after a short time, it's called **a trip**.

tour

✓ I'm going on a business trip next week.

street

road

flight

✗ We went on a journey round the city by bus.

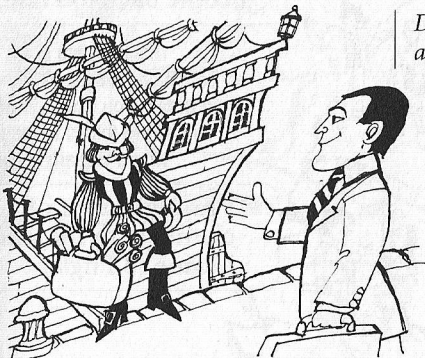
If you visit a lot of different places by bus, it is called **a tour**.

✓ We went on a bus tour round the city.

✗ The streets between Oxford and Bath are beautiful.

**Streets** are in towns and villages, with houses on them. Between towns, there are **roads**.

✓ The roads between Oxford and Bath are beautiful.



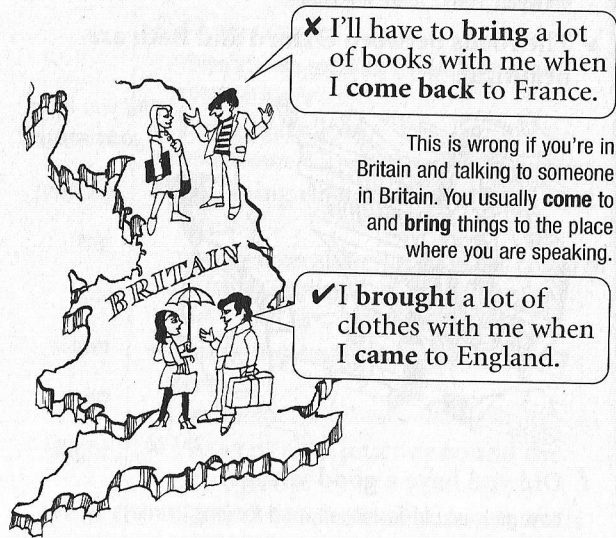
*Did you have a good voyage?*

! Did you have a good voyage?

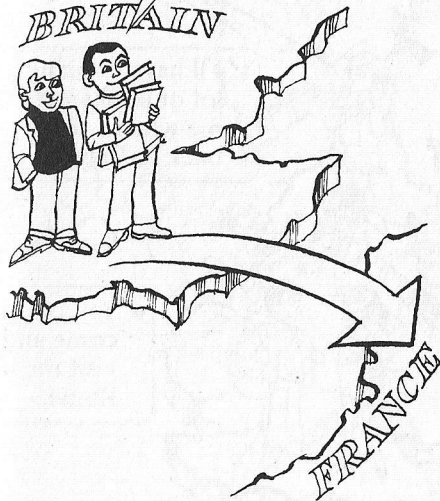
**Voyage** is an old-fashioned word for long journeys by ship.

✓ Did you have a good journey/flight?

# Here and there



✓ I'll have to **take** a lot of books with me when I **go back** to France.



come  
(back)

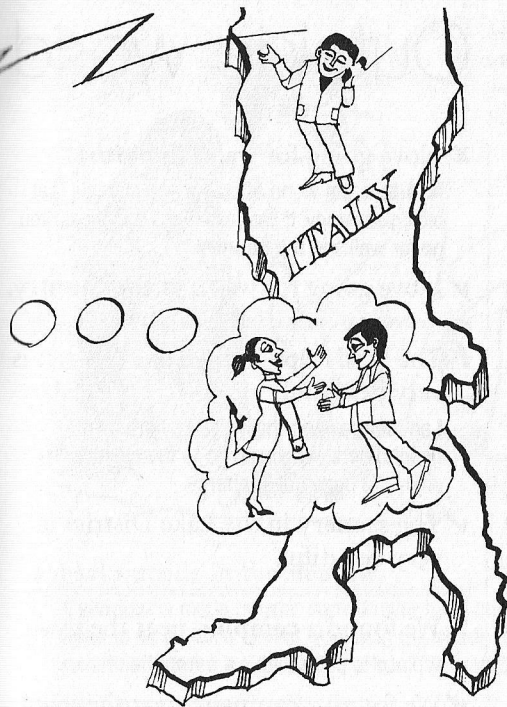
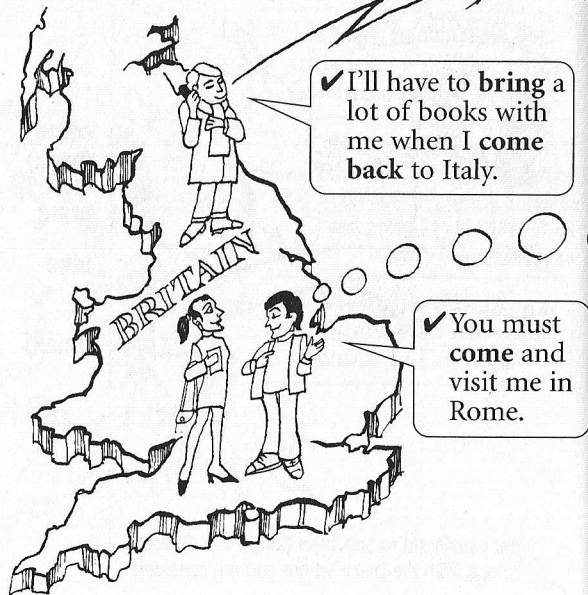
bring

take

go  
(back)

You usually **go** to and **take** things to a different place from the place where you are speaking.

If you're talking to someone about a time when you will be in another place, you can use **come** and **bring**.



# Outside world

nature

the  
country

landscape

scenery

camping

campsite

shadow

shade

- ✗ I love going for walks in **nature**.

**Nature** is the world of plants and animals that biologists study. If you love fields and trees, you go for walks in **the country**.

- ✓ I love going for walks in **the country**.

- ! The **landscape** in the Lake District is very beautiful.

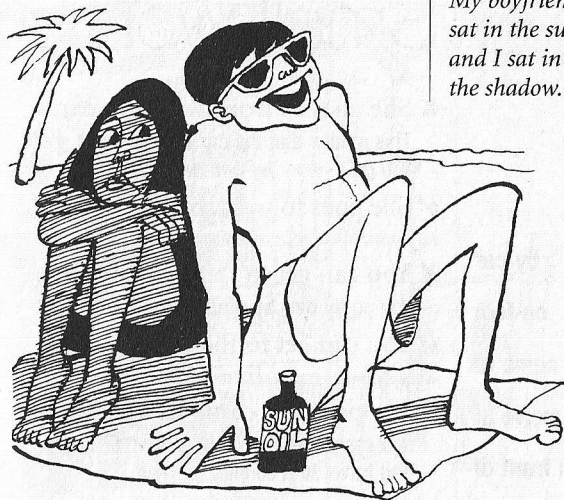
**Landscape** is normally used by artists or geographers. When you go to the country you enjoy the beautiful **scenery**.

- ✓ The **scenery** in the Lake District is very beautiful.

- ✗ We found a **camping** near the town.

A place to put a tent is a **campsite**.

- ✓ We found a **campsite** near the town.



*My boyfriend  
sat in the sun  
and I sat in  
the shadow.*

- ✗ I sat outside in the **shadow**.

A **shadow** is made by your body or your hand and is too small to sit in. If it's too hot, you sit in the **shade** (made by something bigger – a building or a tree, for example).

- ✓ I sat outside in the **shade**.



# Small words

- ✗ She goes to work **with her car**.

This means that the car accompanies you!

You go to work **by car** (without *my, her*, etc.).

- ✓ She goes to work **by car**.

by car

on foot

come to

arrive at

in front of

opposite

- ✗ You can get to the hotel **by foot**.

You go **by car, by plane**, etc., but **on foot**.

- ✓ You can get to the hotel **on foot**.

- ✗ I hope you'll **come in Spain** soon.

You can come and go **in** a room or house.

You travel **to** a country or town.

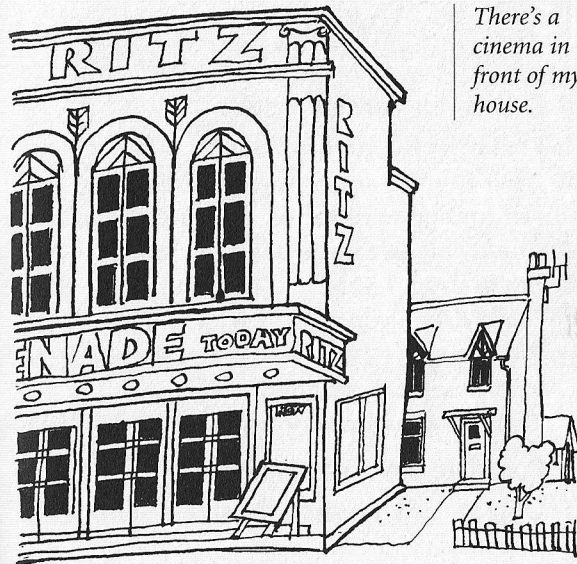
- ✓ I hope you'll **come to Spain** soon.

- ✗ She **arrived to** the office late.

You can never arrive **to** a place. You can arrive

**in** a town or country, or **at** other places.

- ✓ She **arrived late at** the office **in** Pisa.



*There's a  
cinema in  
front of my  
house.*

- ! There's a cinema **in front of** my house.

If there's a cinema on the other side of the road, say:

- ✓ There's a cinema **opposite** my house.

# Review 1

## A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I really love (*travel/travelling*).
- 2 I enjoy long train (*voyages/journeys*).
- 3 I'm coming to Rome on a business (*trip/travel*).
- 4 Could you give me a (*tour/journey*) of the city?
- 5 I'm in Lyon. I hope you can (*go/come*) here soon.  
(*Take/Bring*) your family with you.
- 6 We often have (*strangers/foreigners/people from other countries*) staying with us.
- 7 Those clothes are very (*usual/common*) in Japan.

## B Complete these sentences.

- 1 Only the English sit in the sun in summer.  
The locals sit in the ....
- 2 Are you coming .... car or .... foot?
- 3 I went .... America last year.
- 4 They arrived .... the station just in time.



# School and work

# 2

# Education

student

child

professor

teacher

learn

teach

class

classroom

✗ When I started school aged seven, there were 20 **students** in my class.

**Students** are older learners, over 16 and usually at university. In school there are **schoolchildren** or just **children** (**pupils** is more formal).

✓ ... there were 20 **children** in my class.

✗ My school **professors** were friendly.

Only universities have **professors** or **lecturers**. Schools have **teachers**.

✓ My school **teachers** were friendly.

✗ My English teacher **learnt** me a lot.  
Teachers **teach** you things and you **learn** them.

✓ My English teacher **taught** me a lot.

There are some nice pictures in my class.

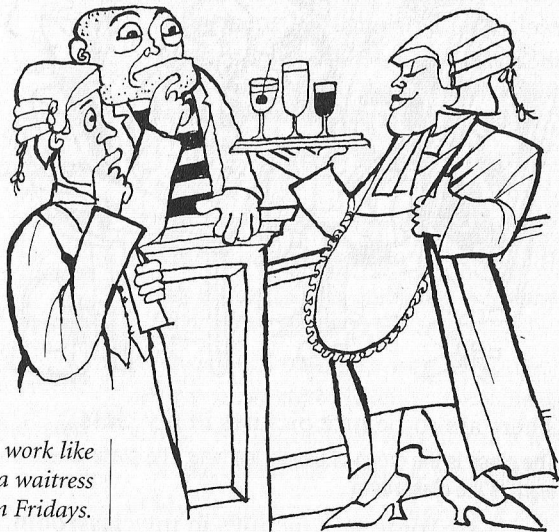


✗ There are some nice pictures in my **class**.

The **class** is the group of people learning. The place where you learn is the **classroom**.

✓ There are some nice pictures in my **classroom**.

# Work and jobs



*I work like  
a waitress  
on Fridays.*

✗ I **work like** a waitress on Fridays.

In **work like**, *like* means *similar to* e.g. *I work like a slave!* To tell someone your position at work, use **as**.

✓ I **work as** a waitress on Fridays.

✗ I have a good **work**.

**Work** is uncountable. You can finish **some work** and then do some different work. A **job** (architect, teacher etc.) is the same every day.

✓ I have a good **job**.

✗ I go **to my work** by bicycle.

You go **to work**, without *my, your, his* etc.

✓ I go **to work** by bicycle.

! What's your **occupation**, David?

**Occupation** is a formal word, usually used in writing (official forms etc.). Use **job**.

✓ What's your **job**?/What do you do?

**work as**

**work**

**job**

**occupation**

# Companies

There are  
two chiefs  
in my  
office.



- ✗ There are two **chiefs** in my office.

You can have a *chief executive*, or *chief accountant*, but a **chief** is usually the leader of a tribe of American Indians. At work you have a **boss** or a **manager**.

- ✓ There are two **managers** in my office.

- ✗ The **labourers** have asked the **managers** for more money.

In industry, pay and conditions are discussed by **workers** and **management**.

- ✓ The **workers** have asked the **management** for more money.

- ✗ I **work in** a finance company.

Use **in** to say where exactly you work in a company, e.g. *in the accounts department*.

To tell someone about your employer:

- ✓ I **work for** a finance company.

- ✗ I work in the **personal** department.

**Personal** means connected with your private life, e.g. *Can I ask you a personal question?*

The department that helps individuals at work is the **personnel** department.

- ✓ I work in the **personnel** department.

**chief**

**manager**

**worker**

**management**

**work in/for**

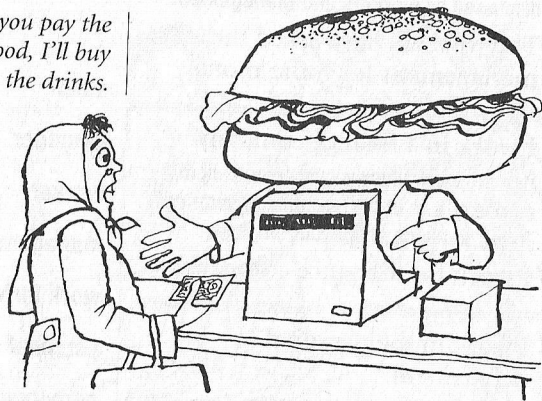
**personal**

**personnel**



# Money

If you pay the food, I'll buy the drinks.



✗ If you **pay** the food, I'll buy the drinks.

You have to **pay** someone **for** something when you buy it. (You can *pay the bill* and *pay tax* because you don't buy these things.)

✓ If you **pay for** the food, I'll buy the drinks.

✗ Doctors get a good **wage**.

Some workers, usually doing physical jobs, get a **weekly wage**. Most people nowadays, especially professionals, get a **monthly salary**.

✓ Doctors get a good **salary**.

✗ We'll have to **rise** the price of this product.

A price **rises** when it increases, but if someone increases a price, they **raise** the price.

✓ We'll have to **raise** the price of this product.

✗ The **price of living** is very high in London.

You pay a **price** in order to have something. To say how expensive a city or country is, we say:

✓ The **cost of living** is very high in London.

pay for

wage

salary

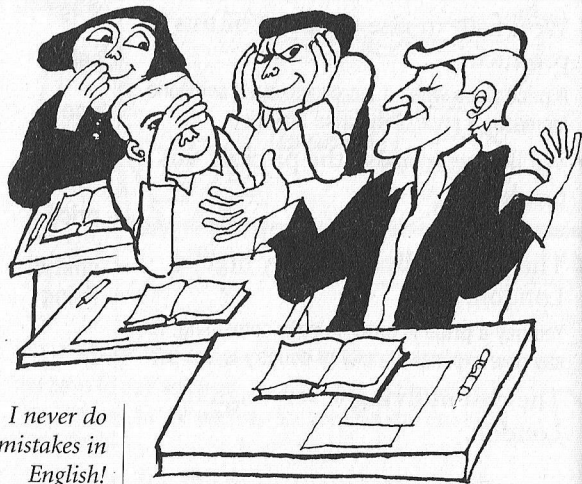
rise

raise

price

cost of living

# Words that go together



*I never do mistakes in English!*

**X**

We don't  
**do** a mistake.

We don't  
**make** an  
exercise.

We don't  
**make** an  
exam.

We don't  
**make** an  
interview.

**✓**

We **make** a mistake.  
We **make** a speech.  
We **make** a phone call.

We **do** an exercise.  
We **do** a job or some  
work.  
We **do** business with  
somebody.

We **take** an exam.  
We **take** a course.  
We **take** a day off  
work.

We **have** an interview.  
We **have** a lesson.  
We **have** a meeting.

**make**  
**do**  
**take**  
**have**

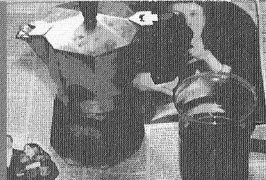
# Review 2

## A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 My geography (*professor/teacher*) at school was very nice. She (*taught/learnt*) us a lot.
- 2 What (*do you do/are you doing*)? – I work (*in/for*) a television company.
- 3 Jane has two (*jobs/works*). She works (*like/as*) a secretary and in a café.
- 4 He's the (*chief/boss*), but he goes (*to his/to*) work by bicycle.
- 5 Teachers get a good (*salary/wage*) in Japan, but the (*cost/price*) of living is also higher there.

## B Complete these with *make, take or have*.

- 1 Can you .... this exam without .... any mistakes?
- 2 If you .... that exam, you'll .... an interview to test your spoken English.
- 3 I can't .... a phone call now, we're .... a meeting.



# Home life

# 3

# Family

✗ I **am born** in Madrid.

In English we see this only as a past action.

✓ I **was born** in Madrid.

✗ Your children are much taller – they really have **grown up**.

To **grow up** means to become an adult and act like one.

✓ I want to be a nurse when I **grow up**.

When children get *physically bigger*, say:

✓ Your children are much taller – they really have **grown**.

✗ I have many **parents** in my town.

You can only have two **parents**. Other family members are **relatives**.

✓ I have many **relatives** in my town.

born

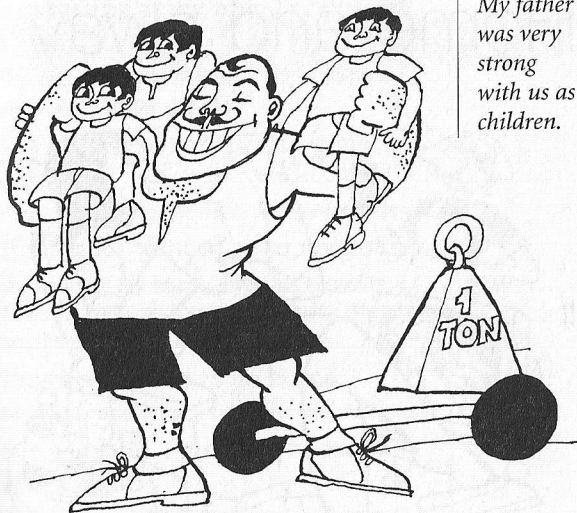
grow  
(up)

parent

relative

strong

strict



My father  
was very  
strong  
with us as  
children.

✗ My father was very **strong** with us as children.

If someone is **strong**, it's a physical characteristic. A person who makes children follow rules is **strict**.

✓ My father was very **strict** with us as children.

# Home and away



*I'm resting  
at my  
friend's house  
all week.*

✗ I'm **resting** at my friend's house all week.

You **rest** when you're tired. If you're living in someone's house, use **stay**.

✓ I'm **staying** at my friend's house all week.

✗ I'm tired. I want to go to **my house**.

You only say **my house** if you are choosing, e.g. *Shall we go to my house, or to yours?* When you are tired, you want to go **home**.

✓ I'm tired. I want to go **home**.

! See you later. I'll **return home** at about eight.

**Return home** and **arrive home** are formal. Informally you can say:

✓ I'll **be home** at about eight. (I'll **get home**/I'll **come home** ...)

rest

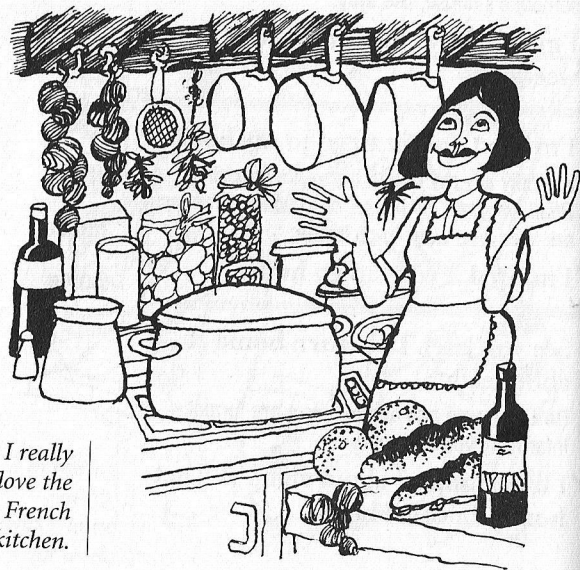
stay

house

home



# Guests for dinner



*I really  
love the  
French  
kitchen.*

✗ I really love **the French kitchen**.

The **kitchen** is the room where you cook! You can say **French cuisine**, but you usually say:

✓ I love **French food**. (without *the*)

✗ My sister is a very good **cooker**.

A **cooker** is a machine (gas or electric)! A person who cooks is a **cook**.

✓ My sister is a very good **cook**.

! The guests will be here soon. I'll just **clean** the living room.

We usually **clean** using water. You can quickly **tidy** a room by putting everything in its place.

✓ I'll just **tidy** the living room.

**kitchen**

**food**

**cooker**

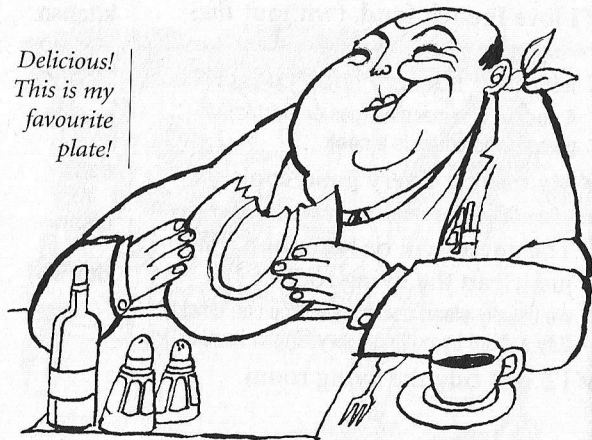
**cook**

**clean**

**tidy**

# Meals

Delicious!  
This is my  
favourite  
plate!



✗ Delicious! This is my favourite **plate**!

The thing you put food on is called a **plate**. When you cook food in a particular way, it's called a **dish**.

✓ This is my favourite **dish**!

! Pizza followed by ice-cream – that's my favourite **food**.

**Food** is what you buy and can use to make your favourite **meal**. A meal can have one, two, three or more **courses**.

✓ Pizza followed by ice-cream – that's my favourite **meal**.

✗ Would you like some **desert**?

A **desert** is a place that's all sand, e.g. *the Sahara desert*. The sweet thing you eat at the end of a meal is the **dessert**.

✓ Would you like some **dessert**?

✗ We don't usually **eat a breakfast**.

All meals are without a (*breakfast, lunch and dinner*). Also, you usually say you **have breakfast**, not **eat** it.

✓ We don't usually **have breakfast**.

plate

dish

meal

desert

dessert

have

breakfast

# Small words

care  
about

take  
care of

married  
to

good at

look for

look  
after

- ✗ When my mother went to work, my aunt **cared about** us.

To **care about** someone means to have feelings for them. If you're physically responsible for someone you **take care of** them.

- ✓ ... my aunt **took care of** us.

- ✗ I didn't know that Anna was **married with** Paul.

You can **live with** someone, but you are **married to** somebody.

- ✓ I didn't know that Anna was **married to** Paul.

- ✗ My sister is very **good in** cooking.

People are good or bad **at** something.

- ✓ My sister is very **good at** cooking.



- ✗ Jim's away, so I'm **looking for** his houseplants.

If you **look for** something, you try to find it. If you are responsible for something, you **look after** it.

- ✓ ... so I'm **looking after** his houseplants.

# Review 3

## Complete the gaps.

I (1) .... born in Lisbon. My mother had to leave  
(2) .... very early to go to work and she didn't  
(3) .... home until late, so my grandmother  
looked (4) .... us children during the day.  
Sometimes we (5) .... at my grandmother's house  
for the night, but when I was small, I cried  
because I wanted to go (6) .... . Later, I enjoyed  
going to her (7) .... , much more than going to  
my other (8) .... houses, because although she  
was quite (9) .... with us when we behaved badly,  
she was good (10) .... playing with children.  
When I grew (11) .... and left (12) .... to go to  
university, my grandmother was very sad. She  
was very happy when I got married  
(13) .... a boy who lived near her house!

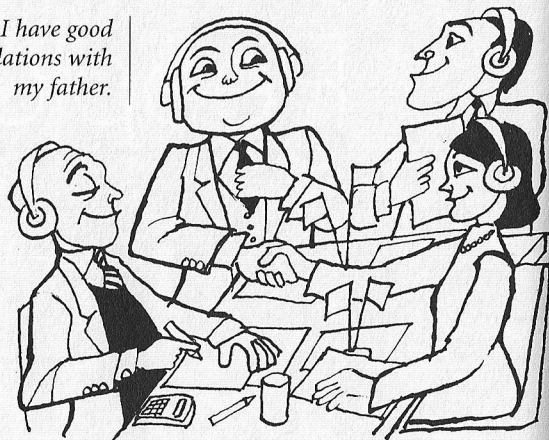


# People

# 4

# Character

*I have good relations with my father.*



✗ I have **good relations** with my father.

In politics, countries can have good relations with each other.

With family and friends you have a **good/bad relationship**.

✓ I have a **good relationship** with my father.

✗ I've never met your sister – **how is she?**

You only ask *How is she?* if you know her.

The answer might be *She's fine/very well*.

To ask about the character of someone you don't know, ask:

✓ ... **what's she like?**

✗ I enjoyed meeting your brother at the party – he's very **sympathetic**.

A **sympathetic** person understands your problems and feels sorry for you. A person who is easy to like, is very **nice** or **likeable**.

✓ ... he's very **nice**.

✗ It takes a few days to **know** new people.

First you have to **get to know** new people.

After that, you **know** them.

✓ It takes a few days to **get to know** new people.

relations

relationship

what's she like?

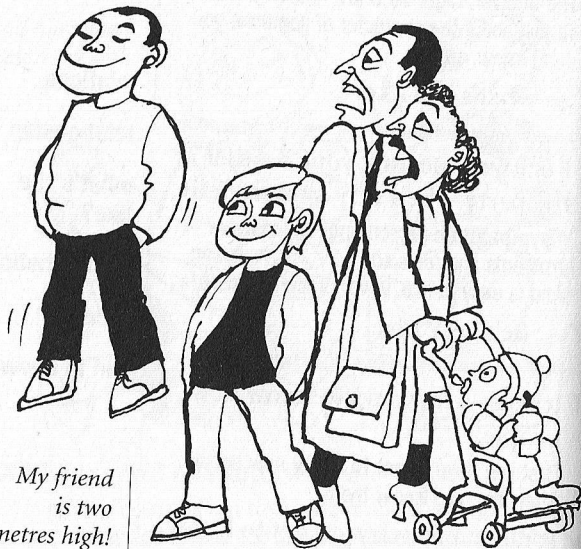
sympathetic

nice

get to know



# Describing people



*My friend  
is two  
metres high!*

✗ My friend is two metres **high**!  
You can talk about a person's **height**, but you say someone is two metres **tall**.

✓ My friend is two metres **tall**!

✗ I'm very tall, but my mother and father are both quite **small**.

**Small** is the opposite of **big** or **large**. The opposite of **tall** is **short**.

✓ ... my mother and father are both quite **short**.

✗ I've got brown **hairs**.

You only say **hairs** if you can count them, e.g. *There are two hairs in my soup!* The **hair** on your head is usually uncountable.

✓ I've got brown **hair**.

✗ My daughter **has** 16 years.

You can **have** years of experience, but you say someone **is** 16 (**years old**).

✓ My daughter **is** 16.

**high**

**tall**

**small**

**short**

**hairs**

**hair**

# Clothes

✗ This **trouser** is nice.

You can say a **pair of trousers**, or **these trousers** (plural).

✓ These **trousers** are nice.

✗ That dress really **matches** you.

Your jacket can **match** your trousers, if the colours are similar. If something you wear looks good on you, it **suits** you.

✓ That dress really **suits** you.

✗ This is the right size – it **suits** me perfectly.

If something you wear is the right size, you say it **fits** you.

✓ This is the right size – it **fits** me perfectly.

trousers

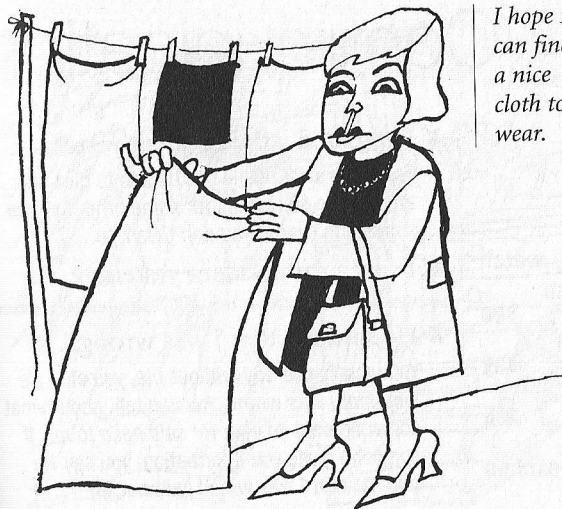
match

suit

fit

cloth

clothes



*I hope I can find a nice cloth to wear.*

✗ I hope I can find a **nice cloth** to wear.

A **cloth** is a piece of material. People wear **clothes**, but there is no singular. You have to say *a dress*, *a suit* etc. In formal language you can talk about an item of clothing.

✓ I hope I can find **some nice clothes** to wear.

# Communication

watch  
see  
say  
tell  
explain  
hear  
listen to

✗ I **watched** a car accident yesterday.

To **watch** also means you decide to give your attention to something for some time. You **see** something even if you don't want to.

✓ I **saw** a car accident yesterday.

✗ He **said me** that I was wrong.

You usually use **say** without *me, you* etc.: *He said that I was wrong.* You can talk about what someone **said to you**: *He said hello to me.* If someone gives you information, you say *He told me that I was wrong (without to).*

✓ He **said** that I was wrong./He **told me** that I was wrong.

✗ She **explained me** the problem.

You have to say:

✓ She **explained** the problem **to me**.



I often  
hear jazz  
at home.

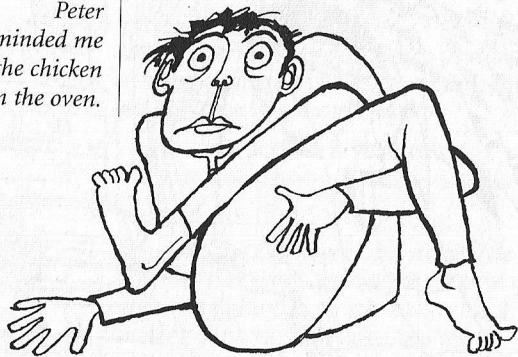
! I often **hear** jazz at home.

When you **hear** something, you don't decide to, it just comes to your ears. When you decide to give your attention for a longer period of time, you **listen to** something.

✓ I often **listen to** jazz at home.

# Small words

Peter  
reminded me  
of the chicken  
in the oven.



- ✗ Peter **reminded me** of the chicken in the oven.

If you are **reminded of** someone or something, you think of it because there's a similarity, e.g. *Peter reminds me of my brother – they have very similar faces.* If you want to be sure someone doesn't forget something, you **remind** them **about** it.

- ✓ Peter **reminded me about** the chicken ...

- ✗ I put the tent up all **by my own**.  
If there is nobody to help you, you do things **on your own** or **by yourself**.  
✓ I put the tent up all **on my own**.

- ! Our secretary is **thinking about** leaving.

If you're **thinking about** something, it is happening in your head at this moment, e.g. *You look worried, Steven. What are you thinking about?* If you have a plan but you're not sure about it yet, you are **thinking of** doing it.

- ✓ Our secretary is **thinking of** leaving.

- ✗ That's my friend on the other side of the street. I'll **shout at** him.

You **shout at** someone when you're angry. To attract someone's attention, you **shout to** them.

- ✓ ... I'll **shout to** him.

remind  
me of

remind  
me about

on my  
own

think  
about

think of

shout

# Review 4

## Complete each sentence with these phrases.

- 1 a good relationship/good relations
  - a) Britain has .... with Argentina now.
  - b) Barbara has .... with her boss.
- 2 How is she?/What's she like?
  - a) I don't know Jimmy's wife. ....
  - b) I'm looking forward to seeing Mary again. ....
- 3 sympathetic/nice
  - a) Trevor listens to your problems – he's very ...
  - b) Jill has many friends – she's a very .... person.
- 4 fits/suits
  - a) You look good in that jacket. It really .... you.
  - b) This shirt is the right size. It .... me perfectly.
- 5 hear/listen to
  - a) I think I .... somebody crying!
  - b) Jack's playing piano at the pub this evening and we're going to .... him.



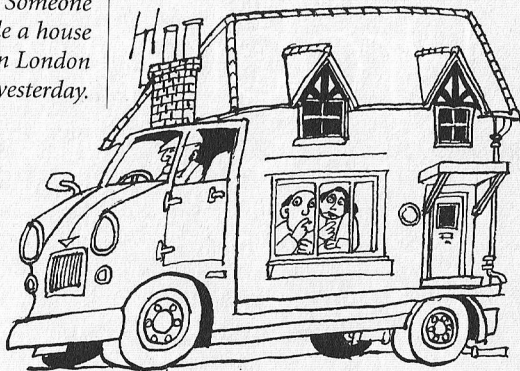
# Problems

5



# Losing things

Someone  
stole a house  
in London  
yesterday.



✗ Someone **stole** a house in London yesterday.

If you **steal** something, you *take it away*. Burglars **burgle** houses, robbers **rob** banks and thieves **steal** things from people.

✓ Someone **burgled** a house yesterday.

✗ I've **forgotten** my lunch at home!

You can say *I've forgotten to bring my lunch!* but you **leave** things in another place.

✓ I've **left** my lunch at home.

✗ Annette **remembered** me to bring some cups.

You **remember to do** something, but you **remind another person** to do it.

✓ Annette **reminded** me to bring some cups.

✗ I hope I will learn a lot because I don't want to **lose my time**.

If you don't spend your time usefully, you **waste time**.

✓ ... I don't want to **waste my time**.

steal

rob

burgle

forget

leave

remember

remind

waste  
time

# Difficult feelings



Young children are often frightening.

! Young children are often **frightening**.  
If someone or something is **frightening**, **boring**, **tiring** etc., they are *causing* the feeling. If you are getting the feeling from someone or something, you are **frightened**, **bored**, **tired** etc.

✓ Young children are often **frightened**.

✗ My boss is difficult to work for – she's always very **nervous**.

**Nervous** means *worried* and *lacking confidence* (usually before something important, like an exam). If someone *always* has a difficult character, you can say they are **bad-tempered**.

✓ My boss is difficult to work for – she's always very **bad-tempered**.

✗ His singing is **making me nervous**!  
If someone has a bad habit, it can **get on your nerves** or **annoy** or **irritate** you.

✓ His singing is **getting on my nerves**.

frightening

frightened

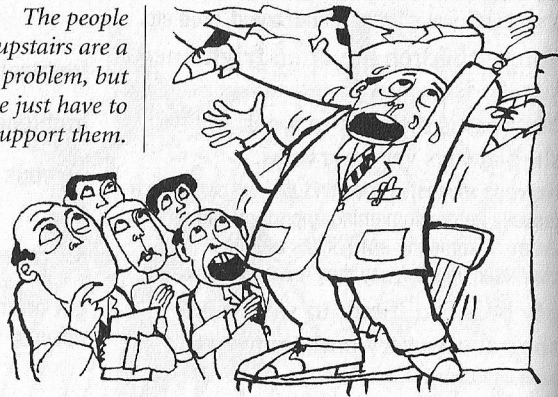
nervous

bad-tempered

get on my nerves

# Life's difficulties

*The people upstairs are a problem, but we just have to support them.*



! The people upstairs are a problem, but we just have to **support** them.

If you have to live with something you don't like, you **put up with** it (**tolerate** is formal). **Support** means to hold something up.

✓ ... but we just have to **put up with** them.

✗ Please don't invite Robert to the party, I really **can't suffer** him.

If you dislike someone very strongly, you **can't stand** or **can't bear** them.

✓ ... I really **can't stand** him.

✗ They have a big **difficulty** with their teenage son.

You have **difficulty** or **difficulties** with something, but you can't have **a difficulty**. Use **a problem** instead.

✓ They have a big **problem** with their teenage son.

✗ The new system has **made** many **troubles** at work.

**Trouble** is usually uncountable, so you can't use it with *many*. You would say that something has **caused** a lot of **trouble**.

✓ The new system has **caused** a lot of **trouble** at work.

**support**

**put up with**

**can't stand**

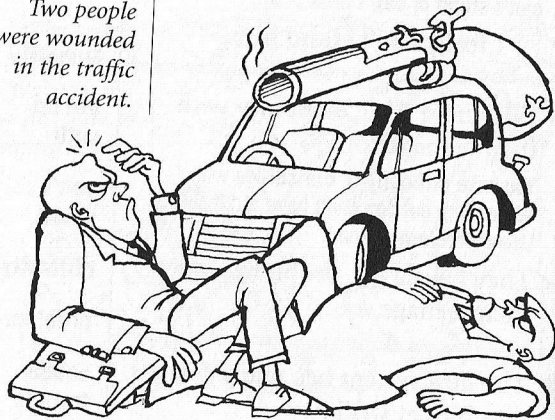
**difficulty**

**problem**

**cause trouble**

# Medical problems

Two people  
were wounded  
in the traffic  
accident.



- ✗ Two people were **wounded** in the traffic accident.  
People are **wounded** in a fight or war, by guns or knives etc. If people's bodies are damaged in an accident, they are **injured**.
- ✓ Two people were **injured** in the traffic accident.

! Anna has been **sick** for three days.

If someone has been **sick**, it usually means they have vomited food from their stomach. When someone is not at work because of illness they are **off sick**, but generally say:

✓ Anna has been **ill** for three days.

✗ The injured were **cured** at City Hospital.

People can be **cured** of a *disease*, if the disease disappears completely. But all people in hospital are **treated** by doctors.

✓ The injured were **treated** at City Hospital.

✗ The doctor gave me a **receipt** and I took it to the pharmacy.

You get a **receipt** when you pay in a shop. A doctor gives you a **prescription**. **Pharmacy** is a formal word. We usually say the **chemist's**.

✓ The doctor gave me a **prescription** and I took it to the chemist's.

**wounded**

**injured**

**sick**

**ill**

**cure**

**treat**

**receipt**

**prescription**

# Small words



The police  
are **searching**  
the missing  
teenager.

✕ The police are **searching** the missing teenager.

To **search** someone or something means to examine every part of it to look for something, e.g. *The customs officer searched the car for drugs.* If something is missing, you **search for**, or look for it.

✓ The police are **searching for** the missing teenager.

! We practised **throwing** the ball at each other.

You throw something **at** someone aggressively, e.g. *Never throw stones at people!* If you want to be helpful, you can throw something **to** somebody.

✓ She **threw** the ball **to** me.

! The man was **killed by** a knife.

The man was killed **with** a knife, **by** the person using it.

✓ The man was **killed with** a knife.

**search**

**search for**

**throw at**

**throw to**

**kill by**

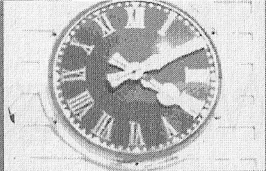
**kill with**



# Review 5

## Choose the correct word(s).

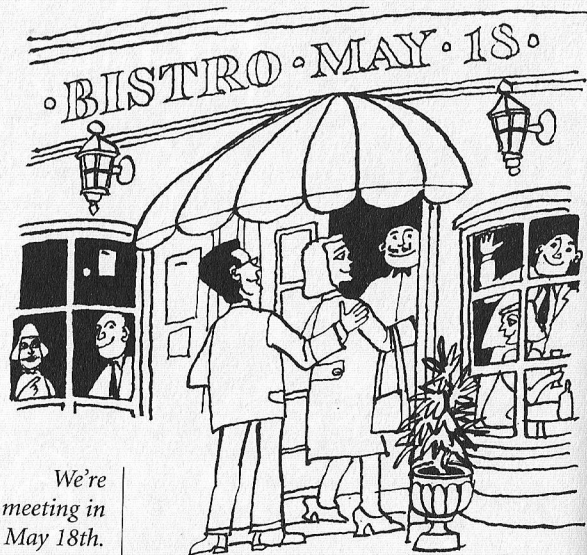
I find my work very (1) *interested/interesting* so I don't mind (2) *putting up with/supporting* the other people in the office. One of my colleagues is a very (3) *nervous/bad-tempered* person and another one really (4) *gets on my nerves/makes me nervous* with his stupid jokes. It's the boss I really can't (5) *suffer/stand*, though, because she's always (6) *making/causing* trouble. Last week her personal assistant was so (7) *ill/sick* that she ended up being (8) *treated/cured* in hospital. But the only thing the boss could talk about was what a big (9) *difficulty/problem* it is when people are off work!



# Time

# 6

# When exactly?



We're  
meeting in  
May 18th.

- ✗ I'll see you **in Monday** morning.  
You say **in the morning**, but **on Monday**,  
so you say **on Monday morning**.
- ✓ I'll see you **on Monday** morning.

- ✗ We're meeting **in May 18th**.  
You say **in May** but **on the 18th**, so you say  
**on May 18th**.
- ✓ We're meeting **on May 18th**.

- ✗ Your grandmother is coming **on next Thursday**.  
You don't use a preposition before **next**.
- ✓ Your grandmother is coming **next Thursday**.

- ! The conference is **next Thursday**  
– **the day after tomorrow**.  
If you're talking about **this** week, you say  
**this Thursday**. **Next Thursday** is the  
following week.

on  
Monday

in May

on May  
18th

next  
Thursday

the day  
after  
tomorrow

# Planning time

*I've written  
my doctor's  
appointment  
in my  
agenda.*

## AGENDA

### 'Skopso' Production Team Agenda for Meeting 18/2/01

- 1 January's production figures
- 2 Targets for March
- 3 New product plans
- Doctor's appointment  
Tuesday 3.15
- 4 Any other business

✗ I've put my doctor's appointment in my **agenda**.

An **agenda** is a list of things to be discussed at a meeting.  
You write your appointments in a **diary**.

✓ I've put the appointment in my **diary**.

✗ Top managers have busy **timetables**.

**Timetables** are for buses or trains and schools.  
People have busy **schedules**.

✓ Top managers have busy **schedules**.

✗ We've received the **schedule** for  
your tour of Germany.

The plan for travelling to many places on a tour  
is called an **itinerary**.

✓ We've received the **itinerary** for  
your tour of Germany.

! I'm afraid the manager is **occupied**  
at the moment.

We say a place (e.g. an office) is occupied  
when people are in it. **Occupied** is rather  
formal for people. We say they are **busy** or  
**unavailable**.

✓ I'm afraid the manager is **busy** at  
the moment.

**agenda**

**diary**

**timetable**

**schedule**

**itinerary**

**occupied**

**busy**

# Periods of time

I usually go  
skiing for  
the winter.



! I go skiing **for** the winter.

**For** tells you how long something happens, **during/in** tells you when it happened.

✓ I go skiing for two weeks **during/in** the winter.

✗ She's lived here **since** three years.

Use **since** to say when a present action began, e.g. *since 1997, since Monday*. To talk about periods of time (*how long*), use **for**, e.g. *for three years, for four days*.

✓ She's lived here **for** three years.

✗ They went to live in the States **before two years**.

To say how long something happened *before now*, use **ago**.

✓ They went to live in the States **two years ago**.

! David's been here **since** six months **ago**.

We don't usually use **since** with **ago**. You can say either of these.

✓ David came here six months **ago**.

✓ David's been here **since** July.

**for**  
**during**  
**since**  
**ago**

# Night time

We often go  
for a meal in  
the night.



! We often go for a meal **in the night**.

If something happens **in the night**, it's when you are sleeping (or it wakes you up). You can go for a meal **in the evening** (between about 6 pm and 10 pm).

✓ We often go for a meal **in the evening**.

! What time do you go to bed **in the evening**?

You usually do things **in the evening**, and go to bed **at night**.

✓ What time do you go to bed **at night**?

✗ Did you go out **yesterday night**?

We never say *yesterday night* or *last evening*. We say **yesterday evening**, which is earlier than **last night**.

✓ Did you go out **yesterday evening/last night**?

✗ Goodnight, Mr Stevens. Can I introduce you to my wife?

**Goodnight** means **goodbye** when you leave someone at night. When you meet someone formally in the evening, you say **Good evening**.

✓ **Good evening**, Mr Stevens. Can I introduce you to my wife?

night

evening

yesterday evening

last night

goodnight

good evening



# New and old

Of course,  
everyone  
wants to buy  
the last  
mobile phone.



- ✗ Of course, everyone wants to buy **the last** mobile phone.

The mobile phone with the newest developments is the **latest** mobile phone.

- ✓ Everyone wants **the latest** mobile phone.

- ✗ We bought this computer system last year and it's already **old-fashioned**.

**Old-fashioned** means belonging to an older period. Something can be quite new, but if it's not the latest technology, it's **out of date**.

- ✓ Our computer system is **out of date**.

- ! Mr Zapdos is the **actual** President.

**Actual** means **real** (not imagined or planned) e.g. *They said the bridge would cost £4m, but the actual cost was £6m.* The President now is the **current** or **present** President.

- ✓ Mr Zapdos is the **current** President.

- ✗ They lived in Rome for a few years, but **actually** they're in Pisa.

**Actually** means **in fact** and is used to correct a wrong idea, e.g. *She's not my wife – she's my girlfriend, actually.* To say what someone is doing **now** ...

- ✓ ... they're in Pisa **at the moment**.

**last**

**latest**

**old-fashioned**

**out of date**

**actual**

**current**

**actually**

**at the moment**

# Review 6

**Complete each sentence with these words.**

- 1 in/on
  - a) I'll see you .... the morning.
  - b) She's leaving .... Monday morning.
- 2 agenda/diary
  - a) I'll check her birthday – it's in my .....
  - b) This is important. Put it on the .... for the next meeting.
- 3 during/for
  - a) I was in England .... three weeks.
  - b) He learnt to swim .... the summer.
- 4 for/since
  - a) I've been working here .... three years.
  - b) He's lived in France .... 1998.
- 5 Goodnight/Good evening
  - a) .... and welcome to the Royal Albert Hall.
  - b) .... ! Sleep well!



# Linkers

7

# Begin and end

At last I  
will end  
my talk ...



✗ **At first** we had soup.

**At first** tells you how something begins, but it changes and doesn't finish this way.

✓ **At first** it was easy, but then it became difficult.

For an action that happens and finishes before another one, say:

✓ **First** we had soup.

✗ We spent two hours trying to find the restaurant. **At the end** we went home.

You can only say **at the end** (or **beginning**) of something, e.g. a book/film, or a holiday. If a situation changes and ends in an unexpected way, you can use **in the end**.

✓ We spent two hours trying to find the restaurant. **In the end**, we went home.

! **At last**, I will end my talk with some statistics.

**At last** means that you have waited too long for something.

✓ We waited over 25 minutes at the bus stop. **At last**, a bus came.

For the last of a number of actions, use **finally**.

✓ **Finally**, I will end my talk with some statistics.

at first

first

at the end

in the end

at last

finally

# One after another

- ✗ **After switching** the light on, **the computer** stopped working.

You can only use **After ...ing** if the *same subject* does both actions in the sentence.

- ✓ **After switching** the light on, **I** closed the curtains.

You have to use both subjects if they are different, and past tenses as usual.

- ✓ **After I** switched the light on, **the computer** stopped working.

- ✗ We saw a really good film. **After**, we went for a pizza.

After talking about one action, introduce another with **After that**, or **Afterwards**.

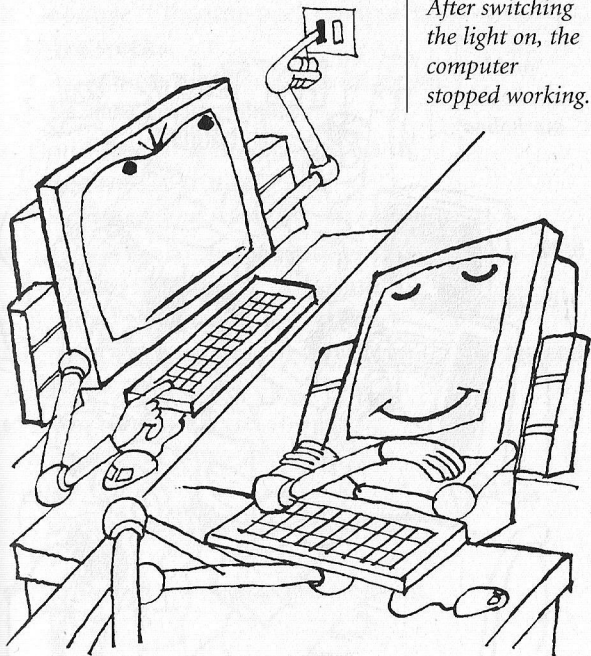
- ✓ We saw a really good film. **Afterwards**, we went for a pizza.

after  
...ing

after that

afterwards

*After switching the light on, the computer stopped working.*



There were  
so many  
problems  
with booking  
our holiday.



✗ Goodbye. I'll come back again **after three weeks**.

To say how long before something will happen in the future, use **in ... (time)**.

✓ Goodbye, I'll come back again **in three weeks' time**.

✗ There were so many problems with booking the holiday. **After all**, we decided to cancel it.

**After all** means you shouldn't forget this important point:

✓ I don't think Daniel should be allowed out late – **after all**, he's only 16.

If things happen to make you change plans, say:

✓ **In the end** we decided to cancel it.

**in ... time**

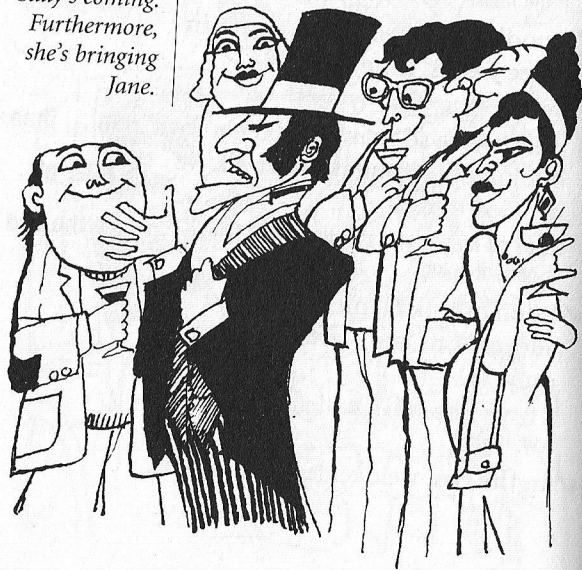
**after all**

**in the end**



# Saying more

*Sally's coming.  
Furthermore,  
she's bringing  
Jane.*



! Sarah speaks German well. She speaks French **also**.

**Also** usually comes before the verb (but after *to be*).

✓ Sarah speaks German well. She **also** speaks French.

At the *end* of a sentence, you can use **too** or **as well**.

✗ Great! Sally's coming to the party. **Furthermore**, she's bringing Jane!

**Furthermore** is used in more formal language to introduce another idea.

✓ The proposed bridge would be more efficient. **Furthermore**, it would have cost advantages.

When you're speaking informally, it's better to use **What's more ...**

✓ Great! Sally's coming to the party. **What's more**, she's bringing Jane!

**also**

**furthermore**

**what's more**

# Opposite ideas

Your mother's  
starting to look  
old. On the  
other side, she's  
still beautiful.



- ✗ Your mother's starting to look old. **On the other side**, she's still beautiful.

An argument does have two sides, but we say:

- ✓ ... **On the other hand**, she's still beautiful.

- ✗ The film was too long. **Although** I did enjoy it.

**Although** links opposite ideas *in one sentence*.

- ✓ **Although** the film was too long, I did enjoy it.

- ✗ It's a nice car, **however** it's expensive.

Use **but** in informal language: *It's a nice car, but it's expensive.* **However** (more formal) goes with the second opposite idea in another sentence.

- ✓ We understand your problem.  
**However**, we can't help.

- ✗ **Despite** the problem, we managed to finish on time.

Don't use **of** after **despite**.

- ✓ **Despite** the problem, we ...

Or you can say:

- ✓ **In spite of** the problem, we ...

on the  
other hand

although

however

despite

in spite of

# Why?

- ✗ My mother spilt ketchup on my dress **so that** I had to wear a different one.

**So that** means to do one thing because you want another thing to happen. Use **so** (with a comma (,)) before it) for a result that perhaps no-one wanted.

- ✓ My mother spilt ketchup on my dress, **so** I had to wear a different one.

- ✗ I came here **for learning** English.

If you want to say *why* you do something, use **to do**, not **for doing**.

- ✓ I came here **to learn** English.

- ✗ This knife is **to cut** meat.

You can use **for doing** to explain what something is used for.

- ✓ This knife is **for cutting** meat.



*My mother  
spilt ketchup  
on my dress  
so that I had  
to wear a  
different one.*

so that

so

to do

for doing

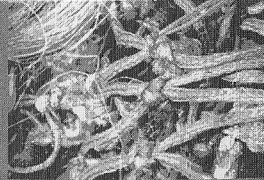
# Review 7

## A Correct the words in *italics*, if necessary.

- 1 At *first* we went to a pub and *afterwards* we went to a disco.
- 2 We spent an hour waiting for a bus. *At the end* we decided to walk.
- 3 Those are all the practical problems, and *at last* there is the question of cost.
- 4 I'm going to France *in three weeks' time*.
- 5 You shouldn't expect her English to be good – *after all*, she's only been learning it for a year.

## B Choose the correct answer.

- 1 My PC crashed, (*so/so that*) I called the helpline.
- 2 I went to town (*for doing/to do*) my shopping.
- 3 This is called a hole-punch, because it's (*to punch holes/for punching holes*).
- 4 Yes, it was cheap, but that wasn't the reason (*off/for*) buying it.



# Grammar

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# Review 7

## A Correct the words in *italics*, if necessary.

- 1 At *first* we went to a pub and *afterwards* we went to a disco.
- 2 We spent an hour waiting for a bus. At *the end* we decided to walk.
- 3 Those are all the practical problems, and *at last* there is the question of cost.
- 4 I'm going to France *in three weeks' time*.
- 5 You shouldn't expect her English to be good – *after all*, she's only been learning it for a year.

## B Choose the correct answer.

- 1 My PC crashed, (*so/so that*) I called the helpline.
- 2 I went to town (*for doing/to do*) my shopping.
- 3 This is called a hole-punch, because it's (*to punch holes/for punching holes*).
- 4 Yes, it was cheap, but that wasn't the reason (*of/for*) buying it.



# Grammar

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# In the middle?

Present simple and continuous  
Past simple and continuous    Stative verbs

✗ **I work** in Scotland this week.

This temporary activity will finish after a period of time, so use present continuous.

✓ **I'm working** in Scotland this week.

✗ **I'm understanding** this grammar now.

To **understand** something is permanent. Use present simple.

✓ **I understand** this grammar now.

Use past continuous when you need to say that something happened in the middle of the action.

✓ **I was living** in Italy **when I met** my wife.

For two past actions after each other, use two past simples.

✓ **I lived** in Italy for two years. **Then I came** here.



*I'm  
selling  
computers.*

! **What are you doing?** – **I'm selling** computers.

The present continuous here describes what is happening at the moment. For permanent routines, e.g. someone's job, use present simple.

✓ **What do you do?** – **I sell** computers.

# Past and present

Past simple/present perfect  
Present perfect simple and continuous

✗ I've **been** in London yesterday.

To talk about a particular time in the past, use past simple.

✓ I **was** in London yesterday.

! How long **are you** in Cambridge? – Since May.

If you say *How long are you in Cambridge?* you are talking about time that includes the future, e.g. *Until May*. For time including the past and present, use present perfect.

✓ How long **have you been** in Cambridge? – Since May.

✗ I've lived here **since** three years.

You say **for** a period of time and **since** a point in time.

✓ ... **for** three years; ... **since** 1998.



✗ I've **been painting** three rooms today.

To say how much you have done, use present perfect simple.

✓ I've **ainted** three rooms today.

To describe activity over a period of time, use continuous.

✓ I've **been painting** all afternoon.

# Changing habits

*used to do to be used to doing*



*I'm used to driving on the left.*

! I came to England in 1986. I **used to drive** on the left.

If you **used to do** something, it's a past habit that you don't do any more.

✓ I **used to drive** a French car, but I sold it.

If something was once a difficult change, but feels normal now, use *to be used to + ing*.

✓ I came to England in 1986. I'm **used to driving** on the left.

! In Brazil people **are used to drinking** a lot of coffee.

Again, use present simple to talk about people's usual way of life.

✓ In Brazil people **drink** a lot of coffee.

Use *to be used to doing* only when there is a change that makes life difficult.

✓ I can't drink coffee here in England because I'm **used to drinking** Brazilian coffee.

# Futures

**Will, going to and present continuous as future**  
**When + present simple**



*I'll visit our  
Lisbon office  
next week!*

**! I'll visit** our Lisbon office next week!

If you use **will** to talk about future plans, it means you are deciding the plan at the moment you are speaking.

✓ The phone's ringing. **I'll get** it.

For plans you have already made, there are two possibilities:

✓ **I'm going to visit** our Lisbon office next week.

This means you've decided the plan (in your head) but *may* not have arranged it with the people in Lisbon yet.

✓ **I'm visiting** our Lisbon office next week.

This means you've definitely arranged the visit with the people in Lisbon.

✗ **When he will arrive** tomorrow, I'll speak to him.

Use a present tense after **when** to talk about the future. Use **will** for the other future action.

✓ **When he arrives** tomorrow, I'll speak to him.

If . . .

### Conditionals

**! When I win the lottery, I'll buy that car.**

Unless you're extremely optimistic, you probably mean:

✓ **If I win the lottery, I'll buy that car.**

It's not very likely, so you should say:

✓ **If I won the lottery, I'd (would) buy that car.**

✗ **If I will see him, I'll give him your message.**

You mustn't use **will** after **if**. Use a present tense and then use **will** in the other part of the sentence.

✓ **If I see him, I'll give him your message.**

✗ **If you would come, you would meet him.**

Don't use **would** after **if**. Use a past tense and **would** in the other part of the sentence.

✓ **If you came, you would meet him.**

✗ **If you phoned me last week, I would told you.**

When imagining a different past, you need more than the past simple. Use past perfect, and **would have (done)** in the other part of the sentence.

✓ **If you had phoned me last week, I would have told you.**





# Review 8

**Are these verbs correct? If not, correct them.**

- 1 *I live* in London for a couple of months.
- 2 What do you do? *I'm working* in a bank.
- 3 *We've seen* all the tourist sights yesterday.
- 4 *She's interviewed* 11 people so far this morning.
- 5 I've just spoken to Jim. *He's coming* to dinner on Saturday night.
- 6 I've just checked the schedule. *I'll meet* the company president at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.
- 7 We'll meet you at the airport when *you will arrive*.
- 8 If *they would offer* me the job, I would definitely accept it.
- 9 If I had known, I *would have told* you.

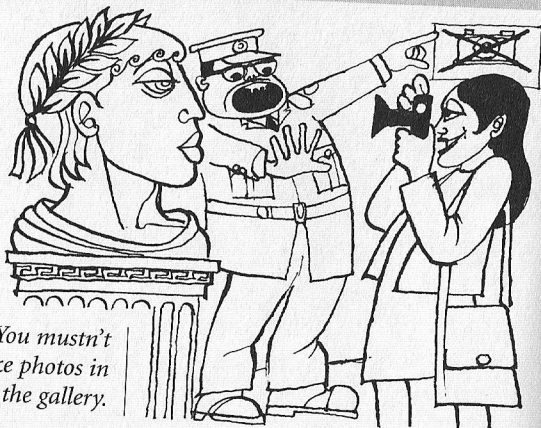


# Grammar II

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# You mustn't get this wrong!

*Don't have to/mustn't    Must/have to  
Mustn't be/can't be*



*You mustn't  
take photos in  
the gallery.*

- ✗ You **don't have to** take photos in the gallery.  
If you **don't have to** do something, you can choose whether you want to do it or not.
- ✓ You **don't have to** come if you don't want to.  
If you can't choose, say:
- ✓ You **mustn't/can't** take photos in the gallery.

- ✗ I **must to go** home soon.

Don't use **to** after **must** (or other modal verbs, e.g. *can't*, *should*, *might*).

- ✓ I **must go** home soon.

- ✗ I **must go** to the doctor's yesterday.

The past of **must** is **had to**.

- ✓ I **had to go** to the doctor's yesterday.

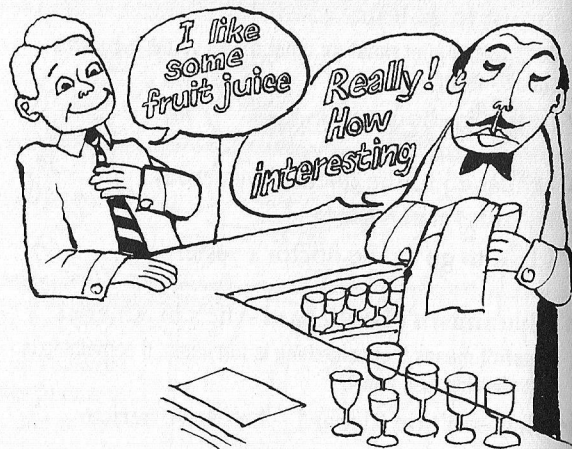
- ✗ That **mustn't be** Richard – he's in America.

**Mustn't** means that something is forbidden. If something is not possible, use **can't**.

- ✓ That **can't be** Richard – he's in America.

# Do you or would you?

*I like/I'd like*   *Prefer/rather*



**!** I **like** some fruit juice. – Really! How nice.

If you **like** something, it means *always, generally*.

✓ Do you **like** fruit juice? – I **like** apple juice.

When offering or asking for something now, use **would like**.

✓ I'd **like** some fruit juice, please. – **Would you like** apple or orange?

✗ I **prefer** to walk today.

I **prefer** means always, generally. For one particular decision, use **would prefer**.

✓ I'd **prefer** to walk today.

✗ I **prefer** milk **than** cream.

When you are comparing two things with **prefer**, use **to**.

✓ I **prefer** milk **to** cream.

✗ I'd **rather prefer** to work with Anne.

You can't use **rather** and **prefer** together.

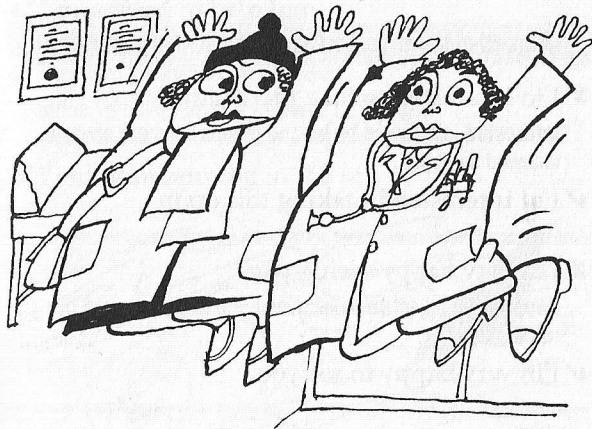
✓ I'd **rather** work/I'd **prefer** to work with Anne.

# To or -ing? 1

**Stop, remember, try to do/doing**  
**Suggest + -ing. Suggest that ...**

- ✗ My boss told me I must **stop to sleep** at work.  
This means you stop doing another activity, *in order* to sleep.
  - ✓ I worked for most of the night – I just **stopped** (working) **to sleep** for two hours.
  - ✓ My boss told me I must **stop sleeping** at work.
- 
- ✗ Please **remember locking** the door.  
You **remember doing** something *afterwards*. *Before*, say:
  - ✓ Please **remember to lock** the door.
- 
- ✗ Have you **tried to take** some aspirin?  
This means you don't know if you can do it. If something is easy, but you don't know what the result will be, use **try + -ing**.
  - ✓ Have you **tried taking** an aspirin?

The doctor  
suggested  
taking exercise.



- ✗ The doctor **suggested taking** exercise.  
If you **suggest doing** something, you are one of the people who will do it!
- ✓ He **suggested that I (should) take** exercise.

# To or -ing? 2

## Adjectives and verbs followed by *to* + verb/-ing

- ✗ I'm **interested to take** this exam.

**Interested** is followed by **in**, and prepositions are always followed by **doing**.

- ✓ I'm **interested in taking** this exam.

- ✗ I'm very **happy seeing** you.

**Happy** is an adjective. Adjectives are usually followed by **to** do.

- ✓ I'm very **happy to see** you.

- ✗ She **wants that I go**.

Verbs followed by a person (*me, you, him* etc.) are followed next by **to** do.

- ✓ She **wants me to go**.

- ✗ I **promised helping** him.

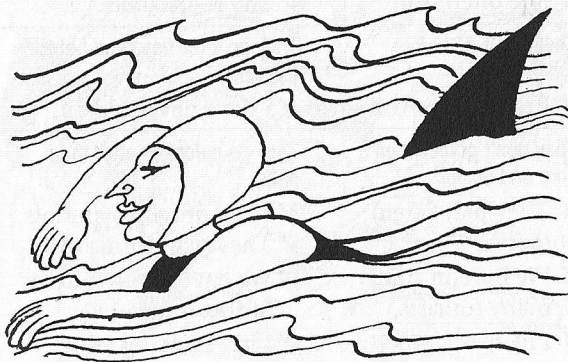
Some verbs are usually followed by **to do**:  
*promise, decide, hope, agree, refuse, manage.*

- ✓ I **promised to help** him.

- ✗ I **enjoy to swim** in the sea.

Some verbs are usually followed by **doing**:  
*enjoy, spend time, finish, keep, avoid, practise.*

- ✓ I **enjoy swimming** in the sea.





# Word order

## Position of adverbs

Adverbs can be of time (*today*), frequency (*often*), quantity (*very much*) and place (*in the garden*).

They don't go before *to be*:

✗ She often is ill.

They go after *to be*:

✓ She is often ill.

They don't go before  
*have + verb*:

✗ I never have seen it.

They go after *have* and before  
the verb:

✓ I have never seen it.

They don't go between a  
verb and object:

✗ They play often  
tennis.

They go before or after them  
both:

✓ They often play tennis.

✓ They play tennis often.

✗ We have in Ibiza  
many tourists.

✓ We have many tourists  
in Ibiza.

✗ I like very much  
dancing.

✓ I like dancing very  
much.



We have  
many  
tourists  
in Ibiza.

# Review 9

## Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 don't have to/mustn't
  - a) You can take this exam if you want, but you ..
  - b) You .... tell anybody about this, it's a secret.
- 2 like/would like
  - a) I .... an ice-cream please.
  - b) I .... most foreign food, especially Indian.
- 3 eating/to eat
  - a) I stopped .... meat when I was 21.
  - b) We walked for 4 hours and then we stopped ..
- 4 going/to go
  - a) I remember .... to ballet classes when I was a child.
  - b) Did you remember .... to the supermarket on the way home?
- 5 to use/using
  - a) Have you tried .... this shampoo? It's really nice.
  - b) Try .... your left hand – I know it's difficult.



# Grammar

|||

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# Good and well

## Too/very Enough Such/so Adjectives and adverbs



Your garden  
is too  
beautiful.

✗ Your garden is **too** beautiful.

**Too** + adjective means there's a problem: *This sofa's too big to go in the room.*

✓ Your garden is **very** beautiful.

✗ He works **slow**.

You say someone is **slow** – *adjectives* tell you how someone is, looks, or seems. *Adverbs* tell you how someone *does* something.

✓ He works **slowly**.

✗ Are you **enough hungry** to eat all this?

**Enough** goes before nouns: *enough money, enough chairs*. But it goes after adjectives: *hungry enough, big enough*.

✓ Are you **hungry enough** to eat all this?

✗ Your house is **such tidy**.

**Such** + adjective come *before* the noun they describe.

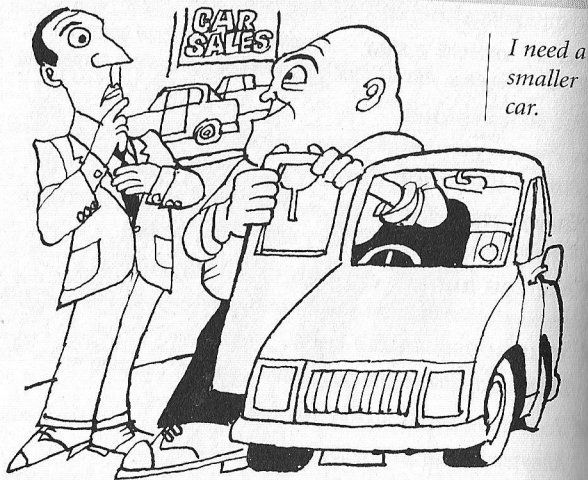
✓ You have **such a tidy house**.

*After nouns, use so + adjective.*

✓ Your house is **so tidy**.

# Good and better

## Comparative and superlative adjectives



✗ Everything is **more cheap** in this shop.

To compare short adjectives, e.g. *cheap*, *big*, *small*, say **cheaper**, **bigger**, **smaller**.

✓ Everything is **cheaper** in this shop.

✗ I prefer this car – it's **comfortabler**.

With long adjectives, e.g. *comfortable*, *interesting*, use **more comfortable**, **more interesting**.

✓ I prefer this car – it's **more comfortable**.

✗ I need a **more smaller** car.

Don't use **more** and **-er** together.

✓ I need a **smaller** car.

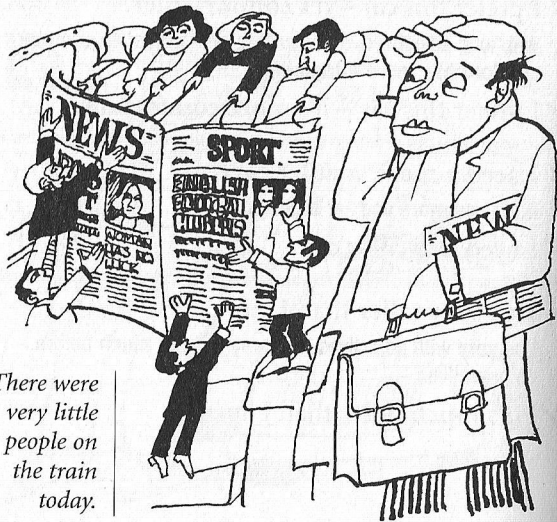
✗ He's **very taller** than I am.

Use **very** with adjectives, e.g. *very tall*, but **much** before comparatives.

✓ He's **much taller** than I am.

# Much or many?

**Little/few/a few    Much/a lot of**



There were  
very little  
people on  
the train  
today.

- ✗ There were very **little** people on the train today.  
**Little** with *plural nouns* means *small*, e.g. *Look at those lovely little dogs.* **Little** with *uncountable nouns* means *not much*, e.g. *I've got very little free time today.* With countable nouns, the opposite of many is **few**.

- ✓ There were very **few** people on the train today.

- ✗ My new computer has been great – I've had **a few** problems with it.

**A few** means quite a lot. **Few** means not enough, or less than you expected.

- ✓ My new computer has been great – I've had **few** problems with it.

- ✗ He has **much** money.

Don't use **much** in positive sentences, use it in negatives and questions.

- ✓ He hasn't got **much** money. Do you have **much** work to do today?

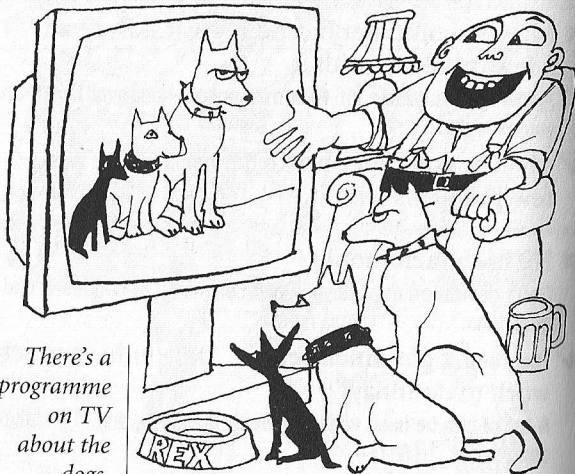
**A lot of** can be used with negatives, questions and in positive sentences.

- ✓ He has **a lot of** money.



# A and the

## Articles



There's a  
programme  
on TV  
about the  
dogs.

✗ There's a programme on TV about **the dogs**.

**The dogs** means some particular dogs. A TV programme would be about dogs in general, *without the*.

✓ There's a programme on TV about **dogs**.

✗ **The life** can be difficult sometimes.

In English we don't use **the** for abstract ideas such as *life*, *happiness*, *love*. Use no article.

✓ **Life** can be difficult sometimes.

✗ Chris's mother went to **prison** to visit him.

If someone goes to prison, they are a criminal (a student goes **to university** or **to school**). If you visit the building but don't receive the service, you go **to the prison** (the university or the school).

✓ Chris's mother went to **the prison** to visit him.

✗ We had **a good weather** yesterday.

You can't use **a** before **weather** and other common uncountable nouns such as *advice*, *work*, *information*, *permission*, *accommodation* and *furniture*.

✓ We had **good weather** yesterday.

# Too many words!

## Negatives Pronouns To be



Nobody  
can't fly.

### ✗ Nobody can't fly.

You can't use two negatives (**nobody** and **can't**) together – it would make a positive!

### ✓ Nobody can fly.

### ✗ My brother he likes football.

You don't need to say **he** after you've said **my brother**.

### ✓ My brother likes football.

### ✗ I'm agree.

**Agree** is a verb, not an adjective, so you don't need **to be** before it.

### ✓ I agree.

### ✗ This is the book which I bought it.

If you use **which** to give information about something, you don't need to say **it**.

### ✓ This is the book which I bought.

# Review 10

## **A Correct the mistakes in these sentences.**

- 1 I like your house – it's too big.
- 2 I can't believe that you can read so quick.
- 3 Do you think the room is enough warm?
- 4 My salary is more higher than it used to be.
- 5 I've got much work to do today.

## **B One word in each sentence is unnecessary. Underline it.**

- 1 The money isn't the most important thing in life – but it helps!
- 2 I'm going to travel for a year before I go to the university.
- 3 He gave me an advice on buying a car.
- 4 My parents they never go out.
- 5 I think you are agree?
- 6 Those are the CDs which you lent me them.

Index

## Your language

**actual** /æktʃʊəl/ p83*The actual cost of the bridge was £6m.***actually** /æktʃʊəli/ p83*It looks small but actually it's quite big.***after all** /ɑ:ftəro:l/ p91*He can't drive. After all, he's only 15.***after ...ing** /ɑ:ftə ...ɪŋ/ p88*After seeing the film, we ate.***after that** /ɑ:ftə ðæt/ p88*We saw a film. After that, we ate.***afterwards** /ɑ:ftəwədz/ p88*We had lunch. Afterwards we slept.***agenda** /ədʒendə/ p76*Here's the agenda for the meeting.***ago** /əɡəʊ/ p79*I got this computer six months ago.***also** /ɔ:lsəʊ/ p93*Ian speaks French. He also speaks Thai.***although** /ɔ:lðəʊ/ p95*Although the film was long, I liked it.*

## Your language

**arrive at** /əraɪv ət/ p22*She arrived at the office at 4 pm.***at first** /ət fɜ:st/ p86*At first it was easy, but then it wasn't.***at last** /ət lɑ:st/ p87*I waited an hour. At last, a bus came.***at the end** /ət ði end/ p87*We went home at the end of the film.***at the moment** /ət ðə məʊmənt/ p83*They're living in Rome at the moment.***bad-tempered** /bæd tempəd/ p65*She's so angry and bad-tempered.***born** /bɔ:m/ p38*I was born in Rome.***boss** /bɒs/ p30*I work for myself. I'm my own boss!***bring** /brɪŋ/ p16*I'll bring it with me when I come back.***burgle** /bɜ:ɡəl/ p62*He burgles houses.*

**busy** /bɪzi/ p77*I'm afraid he's busy. Can you call later?* \_\_\_\_\_**buy** /baɪ/ p32*I'll buy the drinks.* \_\_\_\_\_**by** /baɪ/ p22*She goes to school by train.* \_\_\_\_\_**camping** /kæmpɪŋ/ p20*We went camping in Italy.* \_\_\_\_\_**campsite** /kæmpsait/ p20*We spent the night at a campsite.* \_\_\_\_\_**can't stand** /kɑːnt stænd/ p67*I can't stand that man! He's awful!* \_\_\_\_\_**care about** /ker əbaʊt/ p46*I care about the environment.* \_\_\_\_\_**cause trouble** /kɔːz trʌbəl/ p67*The changes have caused a lot of trouble.* \_\_\_\_\_**chief** /tʃiːf/ p30*She's the chief executive of a company.* \_\_\_\_\_**child** /tʃaɪld/ p26*There are only 16 children in her class.* \_\_\_\_\_**class** /klæs/ p27*There are ten of us in the English class.* \_\_\_\_\_**classroom** /klaːsru:m/ p27*Two new classrooms have been built.* \_\_\_\_\_**clean** /kliːn/ p43*I can't clean the car. There's no water.* \_\_\_\_\_**cloth** /klɒθ/ p55*Here's a cloth – clean the windows!* \_\_\_\_\_**clothes** /kləʊðz/ p55*He likes designer clothes.* \_\_\_\_\_**come back** /kʌm bæk/ p16*I'll come back from the party at ten.* \_\_\_\_\_**come to** /kʌm tə/ p17/22*I came to this country with no money.* \_\_\_\_\_**common** /kɒmən/ p12*John is a very common name.* \_\_\_\_\_**cook** /kʊk/ p43*I'm quite a good cook.* \_\_\_\_\_**cooker** /kʊkə/ p43*We've got a gas cooker.* \_\_\_\_\_



## Your language

**cost of living** /kɒst əv lɪvɪŋ/ p33*The cost of living is very high.***cure** /kjʊə/ p69*Those pills have cured me!***current** /kʌrənt/ p83*Kathy Freeman is the current champion.***desert** /dezət/ p45*The desert is hot and dusty.***despite** /dɪspaɪt/ p95*Despite the rain, we had a good time.***dessert** /dɪzɜ:t/ p45*No dessert for me – I'm getting fat.***diary** /daɪəri/ p76*I write in my diary every day.***difficulty** /dɪfɪkəlti/ p67*He was having difficulty breathing.***dish** /dɪʃ/ p44*Delicious! This is my favourite dish!***do** /du:/ p35*Have you done the washing?*

## Your language

**during** /dʒʊərɪŋ/ p78*I take two weeks off during August.***evening** /i:vɪnɪŋ/ p80/81*We often go for a walk in the evening.***explain** /ɪkspleɪn/ p56*She explained the problem.***finally** /fəməli/ p87*Finally, I will end my talk with a joke.***first** /fɜ:st/ p86*First we had soup.***fit** /fɪt/ p54*It doesn't fit – it's a bit big.***flight** /flaɪt/ p15*Our flight took off late.***food** /fu:d/ p43*I love Indian food.***for** /fɔ:/ p78*I'm going to Bali for two weeks.***for doing** /fə du:ɪŋ/ p96*This knife is for cutting meat.*

## Your language

**foreign** /fɔːrɪn/ p13*Oxford has a lot of foreign students.***foreigner** /fɔːrɪnə/ p12*We're all foreigners somewhere.***forget** /fəˈɡet/ p63*I've forgotten to bring my lunch.***frightened** /fraɪtənd/ p65*I get frightened in crowded places.***frightening** /fraɪtənɪŋ/ p65*I find high mountains very frightening.***furthermore** /fɜːðəməʊ/ p93*It's expensive. Furthermore it's ugly.***get on my nerves***/get ɒn maɪ nɜːvz/ p65**Your singing is getting on my nerves.***get to know** /get tə nəʊ/ p51*You have to get to know people here.***go** /gəʊ/ p17*I'm going to France next week.*

## Your language

**go back** /gəʊ bæk/ p17*I'm going back to my home town.***good at** /gʊd ət/ p46*Bob is very good at cooking.***good evening** /gʊd ɪːvənɪŋ/ p81*Good evening. How are you?***goodnight** /gʊd naɪt/ p81*Goodnight. Sleep well.***grow** /grəʊ/ p38*You're so tall! How you've grown!***grow up** /grəʊ ʌp/ p38*I grew up in Venice.***hair** /heə/ p53*He's got blond hair.***hairs** /heəz/ p53*There are some hairs in my soup!***have** /hæv/ p35*We're having a meeting on Saturday.***have breakfast** /hæv brekfəst/ p45*I have breakfast very early.*

- hear** /hiə/ p57  
I heard a bird singing.
- high** /haɪ/ p53  
That mountain is 5,000 metres high.
- home** /həʊm/ p41  
I like coming home after a holiday.
- house** /haʊs/ p41  
My house was built 100 years ago.
- however** /haʊevə/ p95  
I understand. However, I can't help.
- ill** /ɪl/ p69  
I've been ill for weeks.
- in front of** /ɪn frʌnt əv/ p23  
There's a tree in front of the window.
- injured** /ɪndʒəd/ p68  
She was injured in the accident.
- in May** /ɪn meɪ/ p75  
We're on holiday in May.
- in spite of** /ɪn spaɪt əv/ p95  
We enjoyed it in spite of the rain.

Your language

- in the end** /ɪn ði end/ p87/91  
It was raining. In the end we didn't go.
- in ... time** /ɪn ... taɪm / p91  
I'll come back in three weeks' time.
- itinerary** /aɪtɪnərəri/ p77  
Here's the itinerary for your trip.
- job** /dʒɒb/ p29  
What's your job? What do you do?
- journey** /dʒɜːni/ p14  
The journey takes two hours by car.
- kill by** /kɪl baɪ/ p71  
He was killed by a drunk.
- kill with** /kɪl wɪð/ p71  
He was killed with a knife.
- kitchen** /kɪtʃən/ p43  
We usually eat in the kitchen.
- landscape** /lændskeɪp/ p20  
He likes to paint landscapes.
- last** /lɑːst/ p82  
We've got one left. This is the last one.

Your language

## Your language

**last night** /lɑːst naɪt/ p81*Where were you last night?***latest** /leɪtəst/ p82*This is the latest model. It's just arrived.***learn** /lɜːn/ p26*I learnt a lot from my music teacher.***leave** /liːv/ p63*I've left my lunch at home!***listen to** /lɪsən tə/ p57*I listened to the radio.***look after** /lʊk ɑːftə/ p47*I'll look after the dog when you're away.***look for** /lʊk fə/ p47*I'm looking for my dog. Where is he?***make** /meɪk/ p35*I never make mistakes.***management** /mænɪdʒmənt/ p31*The management agreed to pay them.***manager** /mænɪdʒə/ p30*My manager is younger than me!*

## Your language

**married to** /mærid tə/ p46*Anna's married to a Frenchman.***match** /mætʃ/ p54*My jacket and trousers match.***meal** /miːl/ p45*Will you stay for a meal?***nature** /neɪtʃə/ p20*Pollution is damaging to nature.***nervous** /nɜːvəs/ p65*He's too nervous to drive abroad.***next Thursday** /nekst θɜːzdi/ p75*She's coming next Thursday.***nice** /naɪs/ p51*I like him. He's nice.***night** /naɪt/ p80/81*He often wakes up in the night.***occupation** /ɒkjuːpeɪʃən/ p29*What's your occupation?***occupied** /ɒkjuːpaɪd/ p77*Room 4 is occupied at the moment.*

## Your language

**old-fashioned** /əʊld fæʃənd/ p83*Her clothes are so old-fashioned!* \_\_\_\_\_**on May 18th** /ɒn meɪ ði eɪtɪnθ/ p75*The meeting's on May 18th.* \_\_\_\_\_**on Monday** /ɒn mʌndeɪ/ p75*It starts on Monday.* \_\_\_\_\_**on my own** /ɒn maɪ əʊn/ p59*I live on my own.* \_\_\_\_\_**on the other hand**

/ɒn ði ʌðə hænd/ p94

*I'm old. On the other hand, I'm happy.* \_\_\_\_\_**on** /ɒn/ p22*He goes to work on foot.* \_\_\_\_\_**opposite** /ɒpəzɪt/ p23*My house is opposite the park.* \_\_\_\_\_**out of date** /aʊt əv deɪt/ p83*This computer is useless. It's out of date.* \_\_\_\_\_**parent** /peərənt/ p38*My parents are both from Scotland.* \_\_\_\_\_

## Your language

**pay for** /peɪ fə/ p32*You pay for the food.* \_\_\_\_\_**personal** /pɜːsənəl/ p31*Can I ask you a personal question?* \_\_\_\_\_**personnel** /pɜːsənəl/ p31*She works in the personnel department.* \_\_\_\_\_**plate** /pleɪt/ p44*Be careful – don't drop those plates!* \_\_\_\_\_**prescription** /prəskɪpʃən/ p69*Take this prescription to the chemist's.* \_\_\_\_\_**price** /praɪs/ p33*The price of food is going up.* \_\_\_\_\_**problem** /prɒbləm/ p67*They have a problem with their son.* \_\_\_\_\_**professor** /prəfesə/ p26*Professor Jones taught me at university.* \_\_\_\_\_**pupil** /pjuːpəl/ p26*The primary class has about 30 pupils.* \_\_\_\_\_**put up with** /put ʌp wɪð/ p67*You have to put up with problems.* \_\_\_\_\_



**raise** /reɪz/ p33*I asked my boss to raise my salary.* \_\_\_\_\_**receipt** /rɪsɪt/ p69*I've paid but I haven't had a receipt.* \_\_\_\_\_**relations** /rɪleɪʃənz/ p50*Spain and Italy have good relations.* \_\_\_\_\_**relationship** /rɪleɪʃənʃɪp/ p50*I have a good relationship with Ted.* \_\_\_\_\_**relative** /relətv/ p38*I've got relatives in the US.* \_\_\_\_\_**remember** /rɪmembə/ p63*I remembered to set the video.* \_\_\_\_\_**remind** /rɪmaɪnd/ p63*Remind me to call Josie later.* \_\_\_\_\_**remind me about**

/rɪmaɪnd mi əbaʊt/ p58

*He reminded me about collecting John.* \_\_\_\_\_**remind me of** /rɪmaɪnd mi əv/ p58*This reminds me of our last holiday.* \_\_\_\_\_**rest** /rest/ p41*I was so tired. I just rested all day.* \_\_\_\_\_**rise** /raɪz/ p33*Petrol prices are rising daily.* \_\_\_\_\_**road** /rəʊd/ p15*The road to Chamonix is closed.* \_\_\_\_\_**rob** /rɒb/ p62*They robbed the bank.* \_\_\_\_\_**salary** /sæləri/ p33*I get paid a monthly salary.* \_\_\_\_\_**say** /seɪ/ p56*He said that I was wrong.* \_\_\_\_\_**scenery** /sɪnəri/ p20*The scenery in the Alps is wonderful.* \_\_\_\_\_**schedule** /ʃedju:l/ p77*Top managers have busy schedules.* \_\_\_\_\_**search** /sɜ:tʃ/ p71*The police searched the teenagers.* \_\_\_\_\_**search for** /sɜ:tʃ fə/ p71*They searched everywhere for their cat.* \_\_\_\_\_

**see** /si:/ p56*I saw an accident.***shade** /ʃeɪd/ p21*It's too hot. Let's sit in the shade.***shadow** /ʃædəʊ/ p21*She sat in the shadow of the house.***short** /ʃɔ:t/ p53*She's quite short – about 1.5 metres.***shout** /ʃaʊt/ p59*Stop it! Don't shout at me!***sick** /sɪk/ p69*I ate something bad and was sick.***since** /sɪns/ p79*She's lived here since 1999.***small** /smɔ:l/ p53*My car's quite small.***so** /səʊ/ p96*I got there late, so I missed the start.***so that** /səʊ ðæt/ p96*I went upstairs so that I could be alone.***stay** /steɪ/ p41*I stayed at my friend's house last night.***steal** /sti:l/ p62*They stole £2,000.***strange** /streɪndʒ/ p13*He's a bit strange. I don't like him.***stranger** /streɪndʒə/ p12*He's a stranger. He's new here.***street** /stri:t/ p15*The station's at the end of our street.***strict** /strikt/ p39*My father's strict. I have to stay in.***strong** /strɒŋ/ p39*My father was a very strong man.***student** /stju:dənt/ p26*Most students live away from home.***suit** /sju:t/ p54*That dress looks great. It suits you.***support** /səpɔ:t/ p67*Millions support Manchester United.*

## Your language

**sympathetic** /sɪmpəθetɪk/ p51

*She was very sympathetic about it.*

**take care of** /teɪk keɪ əv/ p46

*He's my only son – take care of him!*

**take** /teɪk/ p17

*I'm taking him to Italy.*

**take** /teɪk/ p35

*She's taking her exams next week.*

**tall** /tɔ:l/ p53

*He's almost two metres tall.*

**teach** /ti:tʃ/ p26

*She teaches chemistry at a girls' school.*

**teacher** /ti:tʃə/ p26

*He's a teacher at a secondary school.*

**tell** /tel/ p56

*He told me that I was wrong.*

**the country** /ðə kəntri/ p20

*I go for long walks in the country.*

**the day after tomorrow**

## Your language

/ðə deɪ ɑ:ftə təmɒrəʊ/ p75

*I'll see you the day after tomorrow.*

**think about** /θɪŋk əbaʊt/ p59

*I'm thinking about last night's match.*

**think of** /θɪŋk əv/ p59

*I'm thinking of changing my job.*

**throw at** /θrəʊ ət/ p71

*They threw stones at the windows.*

**throw to** /θrəʊ tə/ p71

*Throw the ball to me!*

**tidy** /taɪdi/ p43

*What a mess! Can you tidy your room?*

**timetable** /taɪmteɪbəl/ p77

*Have you got a train timetable?*

**to do** /tə du:/ p96

*I came to England to learn English.*

**tour** /tʊə/ p14

*He went on a tour round Oxford.*

**travel** /trævəl/ p14

*I love travelling.*

## Your language

**treat** /tri:t/ p69*The doctor's treating me for back pain.* \_\_\_\_\_**trip** /trip/ p14*I'm going to Paris on a business trip.* \_\_\_\_\_**trousers** /traʊzəs/ p54*I think I'll wear my green trousers.* \_\_\_\_\_**usual** /ju:ʒuəl/ p12*I'll have my usual drink, please.* \_\_\_\_\_**wage** /weɪdʒ/ p33*I get paid weekly. My wage isn't bad.* \_\_\_\_\_**waste time** /weɪst taɪm/ p63*I don't want to waste my time.* \_\_\_\_\_**watch** /wɒtʃ/ p56*We watched the TV last night.* \_\_\_\_\_**what's more** /wɒts mɔ:/ p93*It's cold. What's more, it's wet.* \_\_\_\_\_**what's she like?** /wɒts ʃi: laɪk/ p51*Your sister? What's she like?* \_\_\_\_\_**work** /wɜ:k/ p29*I started work at the age of 14.* \_\_\_\_\_

## Your language

**work as** /wɜ:k əz/ p29*I work as a waitress in the evenings.* \_\_\_\_\_**work for** /wɜ:k fə/ p31*I work for a computer software company.* \_\_\_\_\_**work in** /wɜ:k ɪn/ p31*I work in the transport department.* \_\_\_\_\_**worker** /wɜ:kə/ p31*Workers work and managers manage!* \_\_\_\_\_**wounded** /wu:ndəd/ p68*Five soldiers were shot and wounded.* \_\_\_\_\_**yesterday evening**

/jestədi i:vnɪŋ/ p81

*Did you go out yesterday evening?* \_\_\_\_\_

# Answers

## Review 1

A 1 travelling 2 journeys 3 trip 4 tour 5 come/Bring  
6 people from other countries 7 common

B 1 shade 2 by/on 3 to 4 at

## Review 2

A 1 teacher/taught 2 do you do/for 3 jobs/as  
4 boss/to 5 salary/cost

B 1 take/making 2 take/have 3 make/having

## Review 3

1 was 2 home 3 get/come 4 after 5 stayed 6 home  
7 house 8 relatives' 9 strict 10 at 11 up 12 home  
13 to

## Review 4

1 a) good relations b) a good relationship

2 a) What's she like? b) How is she?

3 a) sympathetic b) nice

4 a) suits b) fits

5 a) hear b) listen to

## Review 5

1 interesting 2 putting up with 3 bad-tempered  
4 gets on my nerves 5 stand 6 causing 7 ill 8 treated  
9 problem

## Review 6

1 a) in b) on

2 a) diary b) agenda

3 a) for b) during

4 a) for b) since

5 a) Good evening b) Goodnight!

## Review 7

A 1 First/afterwards 2 In the end 3 finally  
4 in three weeks' time 5 after all

B 1 so 2 to do 3 for punching holes 4 for

## Review 8

1 I am living 2 I work 3 We saw 4 correct 5 correct

6 I'm meeting 7 you arrive 8 they offered 9 correct

## Review 9

1 a) don't have to b) mustn't

2 a) would like b) like

3 a) eating b) to eat

4 a) going b) to go

5 a) using b) to use



## Review 10

- A 1 I like your house – it's very big.  
2 I can't believe that you can read so quickly.  
3 Do you think the room is warm enough?  
4 My salary is higher than it used to be.  
5 I've got a lot of work to do today.
- B 1 The money isn't the most important thing in life – but it helps!  
2 I'm going to travel for a year before I go to the university.  
3 He gave me an advice on buying a car.  
4 My parents they never go out.  
5 I think you are agree?  
6 Those are the CDs which you lent me them.

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